CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

COUNTRY	USSR (Moscow Oblast)	REPORT	25X1
SUBJECT	Scope of Present Institute and Proposed New Installation at NII-160, Fryazino	DATE DISTR.	3 July 1953
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE. THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE. (FOR KEY SEE REVERSE) 25X1

1. the Picture Tube Laboratory was to be concerned exclusively with research and development and not production. The facilities for this research and development of picture tubes were to be extremely generous. The space occupied by the laboratories for the development of all electron beam tubes was to be approximately the size of one floor of the old NII-160 development building.

Approximately 15 German specialists worked for a period of two or three months in drawing up the plans for the institute. DIERBACH was responsible for the picture tube part of the installation. A chemical laboratory was also planned.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

USAF review completed.

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the new institute will be located at NII 160. based on the fact that a Soviet 5-year plan to end in 1952) stipulated that the institute should be built. In the hallway of the development building at NII 160 there was a bronze colored bust of Stalin. Behind this bust was a picture which shows what was to be accomplished during the current 5-year plan. On this picture was a sketch of a proposed new institute which is the one described.

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the number of employees in the factory part of Institute NII 160.

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A total of 3,000 workers are employed in the factory. The workers are divided into two shifts with the day shift being the greater of the two. The Picture Tube Department worked three shifts, but it was the only section to do so.

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There are approximately 125 to 150 engineers and diploma engineers employed in the factory.

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there were approximately only 50 administrative employees in the factory. The Soviets do not have as many of this type worker in their factories as do the countries. Each Tsekh has a chief, who is a trade union man rather than a technician, responsible for the fulfillment of the plan. There are one or two female secretaries; one person for making the payroll; one foreman for checking to determine if all employees are on time; and one man for scheduling material and making certain that the laboratory is operating properly, in each Tsekh.

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3. as to the number of employees in the laboratory, and all other sections of Institute NII 160.

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there are approximately 500 to 700 engineers; 600 to 900 workers, and approximately 100 administrative personnel employed in the laboratories.

There are approximately 500 employees in the old building of the institute, which originally served as a silk factory. During the years 1926 - 1930 it was a RCA-installed tube factory, and now it is an administration building housing the MVD, union representative, and personnel bureau.

In the old OKBM building there are approximately 6,000 to 8,000 workers, of which five per cent are engineers.

there are 20,000 to 30,000 employees in the entire institute. based on the fact that Fryazino had approximately 40,000 inhabitants Of this group only the children did not work at NII 160. In addition, workers came in from the immediate area of Fryazino as well as from Moscow. The chief of NII 160 was responsible for preparing asphalt for the streets of Fryazino as well as the stone for the houses erected in Fryazino.

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the chief of NII 160 is still responsible for all of the work that goes on in Fryazino.

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Many engineers and workers commuted to NII 160 from Moscow on an electric train that ran from Moscow to Fryazino at 45-minute intervals during the morning and evening. This train was always crowded with people when it arrived in Fryazino, and usually consisted of five cars. The train ran from Moscow to Monino via Bolshevo and it was necessary for the people to transfer at Bolshevo in order to come to Fryazino. The engineers usually come from Moscow, due to the fact that there are not enough apartments in Fryazino to properly house them. At first the institute had a very difficult time employing good engineers because of the poor housing conditions in Fryazino; however, the institute now is very popular and employs many very good engineers. In addition to the workers that commute by train, many ride bicycles to work, and a few walk, even though it takes them approximately two hours each way.

Connections to and from Moscow are very bad except during the period the workers travel to and from work. The connection from Moscow to Shchelkovo is good, but the transfer at Bolshevo requires a 30-to 45-minute wait, making the trip from Moscow to Fryazino consume four hours.

4. With reference to the NII 160 Secret Department

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In January 150, Mr. ASTRIN and two Soviet engineers worked in room 6 of the third floor of the NII 160 development building One of the two Soviet engineers who worked for Mr. ASTRIN was a civilian, and the other was either a captain or major in the artillery. At any rate, he definitely was not in the Navy or Air Force. One of the two engineers was named WALDMANN

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In 1950 a Soviet engineer in a naval uniform was assigned to this department. Also at this time engineers were taken from various NII 160 laboratories and assigned to the Secret Laboratory, as well as were other engineers from Moscow. Miss Marina ALENIKOWA, and Miss Janastepanha MARCZINZEWA were taken from the Dark Trace Tube Laboratory and placed in the Secret Department. 2 Two or three lesser qualified people were also assigned there from the Dark Trace Laboratory. Mr. ASTRIN, Chief of the Secret Department, was originally Chief of the Dark Trace Tube Laboratory. Later on he was made Chief of both the Secret and Dark Trace Labs.

In December 1949, the Dark Trace Laboratory was located in room 6

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[redacted]

In 1950, [redacted] room 23 was also assigned to the Secret Department, and room 6 was turned into a Secret Department workshop. Also, at this time more Soviets came to the Secret Department from other institutes or universities.

In 1951, in room 23, there were five to eight engineers who had originally come from other institutes or universities, and five to eight technicians. In room 16 there are about the same number of engineers, but there are no technicians.

[redacted] the Secret Department was solely concerned with the development, and limited production of storage tubes. [redacted]

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1. [redacted] Comment. If true, this is in direct contrast to standard Soviet practice. Most Soviet enterprises are overstaffed at all levels by Western standards. 25X1

2. [redacted] Comment: These names are badly garbled, but probably are Mariya or Marianna OLENIKOVA and Anna Stepanovna MARCHINTSEVA. 25X1